

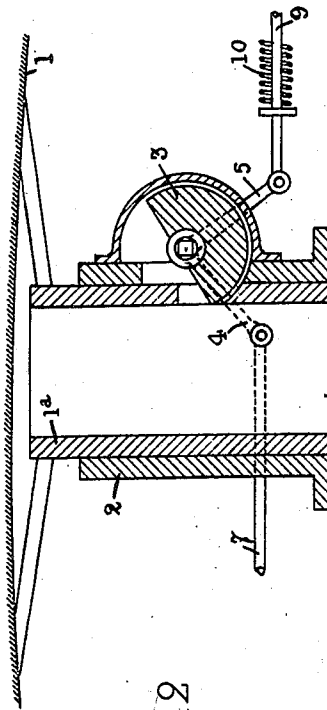
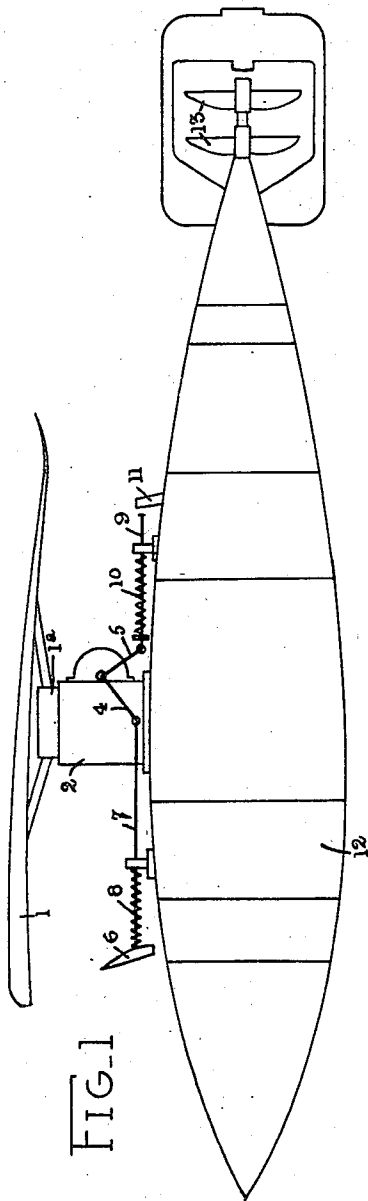
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PROJECTILE

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PROJECTILE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 102-2)

The present invention has for its object a machine resembling both a projectile having aerial sustaining means, on the one hand, and a submarine torpedo, on the other hand.

5 If the case be considered, for example of an aeroplane bomb equipped according to this combination, said bomb which is provided with aerial sustaining means will be dropped at a certain distance of the ship to be torpedoed, so that it
10 encounters the water at a relatively short distance from the target.

The sustaining device is connected to the body of the projectile in such a manner that it breaks away on impact with the water. The bomb is
15 provided with members for keeping it immersed, similar to those of a torpedo and, optionally, with an under-water propelling member (fly-wheel, rocket, air engine, etc.).

The accompanying drawing, which is given
20 by way of example, relates to an aeroplane bomb according to this invention.

Fig. 1 shows an elevation of the torpedo-bomb with its wings.

Fig. 2 shows a detail on a larger scale of the
25 fastening pivot for the wings.

The wings 1 are, for example, connected to the shell of the torpedo 12 by the pivot 1^a which penetrates into the socket 2 fixed to the shell.

The pivot 1^a is held in the socket 2 by a rotating
30 bolt 3 keyed on a pin provided with a lever 4 which is connected to the rod 7 having a spring 8 and a trigger 6.

The pin of the bolt 3 carries a second lever 5
35 which operates the starting lever 11 through the instrumentality of the rod 9 and spring 10.

When the aerial trajectory of the torpedo is completed, it enters the water with a remaining speed. The action of the water on the trigger 6
40 unbolts the fastening of the wings and the latter leave the body of the torpedo. The trigger 6 operates at the same time the lever 5 and the lever 11, and this latter starts the engines actuating the propellers 13.

During the operation, the torpedo has become
45 submerged, the water chamber has filled and the torpedo continues its submarine course, controlled by the usual hydrostatic piston and bal-

ance gear devices and the arrangement for transmitting their movement to the horizontal rudder.

The advantages obtained are in particular the great speed of the bomb (or of the projectile) compared with that of the torpedo, the certainty
5 of hitting the target when the shot is good for direction, whereas it has also to be good for range in the case of the classical bomb (or projectile) and the greater vulnerability of the vital parts of ships to the charges of explosive.

The same advantages are also obtained by the use of projectiles having sustaining means, fired
10 from a ship and operating as torpedoes at the end of their trajectory.

The applications can optionally be combined
15 with the propulsion of the machine in the air by means of a rocket.

It is of course understood that these projectiles lend themselves to various methods and forms of construction which do not exceed the scope of
20 the invention, as well as to numerous variations in design and in mounting.

On the other hand, other members and means tending towards the same object or producing the same effect can be substituted for those described or illustrated by way of example, without exceeding the scope of the invention.

I claim:

A device of the character described comprising a torpedo, a tubular member mounted thereon, aerial sustaining means, a second tubular member connected to said aerial sustaining means and slidably mounted within said first mentioned tubular member, a semi-circular member pivotally mounted on one side of said first mentioned tubular member, said tubular members each having an opening in one side so arranged as to permit said semi-circular member to enter both at the same time in the capacity of a key for retaining said tubular members in a locked position, a trigger mounted on said torpedo actuated upon contact with water upon submergence of said torpedo, an arm extending from said trigger, a second arm for rotating said semi-circular member pivotally connected at one end to said first arm and a spring tending to retain said semi-circular member in said openings.

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